Amusements.

CASINO-8:15-The Vice-Admiral. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Figures. ELDORADO-8:30-Egypt Through Centuries.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Sinbad.

HOVT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:30-A

Trip to Chinatawn.

KOSTER & BIAI/S-2-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8-Concert. MANHATTAN BEACH-8:15-Fireworks, PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Jupiter, WEST BRIGHTON-8:15-Fireworks.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The results of the day's polling in Great Britain and Ireland seem to make it unlikely that the Liberals will have a working majority; Justin McCarthy was defeated; there was rioting in Armagh and Limerick. - Several new cases of cholera near Paris were reported. === The French Chamber of Deputies voted to prolong only until December 31 the duties on petroleum; the Government had demanded that they be kept in force until March 31, 1893. Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, was again defeated by the Iverna.

Congress.-Both houses in session. === House The rules were suspended and the Tin-Plate, Lead Ore and Utah Government bills were passed; the Coinage Committee lacked a quorum, and took no action on silver. - Senate: The Sundry Civil bill was considered.

Domestic.-The situation at Homestead was unchanged; the locked-out men held a meeting to discuss the question of giving the Sheriff possession of the works, but no decision was reached. === Many educational bodies held sessions at Saratoga and elsewhere, convicts escaped through a sewer from the State prison, Charlestown, Mass., and only one was recaptured. Brooklyn won two ball game from the Cleveland team on the latter's grounds.

City and Suburban.-The great convention of Christian Endeavor societies was continued. The pavers in this city declared their strike off and yielded to the contractors === The Cleveland, anti-snap men decided to continue their State organization. = Stocks extremely dull. but strong and materially higher. The largest advance was made by Louisville and Nashville on the declaration of the half-yearly dividend, but the movement was nearly uniform.

The Weather. - Forecast for to-day: Fair, suc ceeded by cloudiness and perhaps rain; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 72 1-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per mouth, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be chang d as often as desired.

Over one-half of the British constituencies have been heard from thus far. The results as reported from London early this morning are as follows: Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, 190; Opposition (including Liberals, McCarthyites, Parnellites and Labor men). 154. The outlook for a Liberal working majority in the next Parliament is therefore not increasing in brightness. The polling has developed many surprises, which are likely to continue to the end. The net Liberal gain in the metropolis has been 12. Unfortunately the drift of opinion clearly indicated here has not manifested itself elsewhere as was expected.

The majority in the House took off their coats yesterday and got right down to business. They began early and kept it up late Having suspended the rules which hamped them, they proceeded to legislate at a great rate. It was legislation without deliberation however. In the lexicon of the House Democrats just now there is no such word as "de liberation." Legislation consists in rushing bills through. So they rushed through the Tin Plate bill, the Free Lead Ore bill, and a bill with a squint, or more than a squint, in the direction of polygamy. There were other measures, but these will suffice as samples. It was a great day for the Democratic party.

The men who got up the famous Anti-Snap Syracuse Convention seem to think that, instead of being snubbed at Chicago, they had the seal of approval affixed to what they were pleased to term their "movement." At any rate, the members of their provisional State Committee got together yesterday and decided to continue in existence, and, so far as lieth in their power, to run the Cleveland campaign in this State.

proceedings are full of interest.

It is a monstrous piece of impudence for the counsel for the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers to appeal the case to the Federal courts. To a layman it looks greatly like trifling with those courts; and the lawyers on the other side do not hesitate to say that the petition is false and intended to deceive. Unless appearances are altogether misleading. United States Judge Green will make short work of this whole To charge Judge Lippincott and Sheriff McPhillips, acting under the Judge's orders, with contempt of court is ridiculous.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S FAILURE. The disturbances at Homestead, Penn., have as a rule been coolly and dispassionately treated by the reputable portion of the press of both parties, and with a few exceptions by Senators and members of Congress. It would be too much to expect that sensational newspapers would not seize upon the opportunity to work up the trouble by appeals to prejudice and passion, or that there would not be demagogues in Congress who only see in a bloody riot the chance for making political capital. We have to congratulate ourselves as citizens, however, that the discussions to which the occurrences have given rise, in the press, in Congress and by the public generally, have been so free from excitement and passion, and so far removed from hasty judgment upon im perfect knowledge. This is especially note worthy at the beginning of a political campaign of which the temptation is strong to make these occurrences an important factor: and at a time when the best of men, if at all interested in politics, are more or less swayed by partisan considerations, and tempted, per haps unconsciously, into one form or another With a few excepof demagogy. tions, the disposition has been manifest ed everywhere to wait for the facts before pronouncing judgment. Upon the facts now known there appears to be a Reneral agree ment that neither side can be entirely exon erated from blame, but that both were in fault in greater or less degree. On one side there was too little effort to conciliate and too strenuous insistence on the letter of legal rights; on the other there was inexcusable lawlessness. It is to be borne in mind that however unwise er mistaken may have been the policy of the former, they were, strictly speaking, within the law, while their opponents

The theory of self-governing democracy, the fundamental principle, in fact, of social organization, is that wrong is only remediable by law, the due processes of which are open to all citizens, and cannot be corrected or avenged by violence. The safety of all of us as individuals, as well as the permanence of Government and the existence of all social organization, depends absolutely upon the sanctity of the law, its observance and enforcement. The individual who, as the phrase goes, "takes the law into his own hands" to avenge an injury, however great, is not so much the avenger of his own wrong as the enemy of all his fellows, the foe of social order upon which the Rives and property and well-being of all of us depend. The newspaper that justifies such an act panders to passion and teaches crime. When, upon any pretext, it defends organized or unorganized lawlessness, and finds excuse in any provocation for mob violence, it be comes a public enemy. If it is the duty, as undeniably it is, of all good citizens to oppose lawlessness and violence with calm counsels and dispassionate judgment, much more is it the function of the press, both as the organ and the guide of public opinion, to exercise its wide influence in the same wholesome direction: above all is it its duty to refrain from utterances calculated to inflame passions al ready roused. Nothing could be more creditable to the whole press, irrespective of party. than the good sense and conservative sound judgment which, with a few exceptions, it pledge, imposing a "service" which was "per-

were violators of the law and trespassers.

There is one aspect of the affair which, it seems to us, whatever may be the outcome, should not be lost sight of. Governor Pattison, if he is correctly reported, has taken the position that it was not his duty under the law as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State, to respond to the call for troops to preserve order and defend the lives and property threatened with mob violence until the Sheriff of the county had exhausted all the means at his disposal by the summons of a posse comitatus, including all the citizens of the county, to maintain the peace. He may be well advised as to his duty in this regard. and perhaps has some justification for his course in the limitations placed upon him by the law. The question then arises how far a mob may go in taking violent possession of property in defiance of law, and to what extent the inability of the Sheriff to summon a posse, or the helplessness of the posse against the mob must be demonstrated before the Governor would feel warranted in calling out the military. In this case, if the reports are true, any attempt to quell the disturbance by a posse of citizens, unorganized and undisciplined as they must necessarily be, would have resulted only in a waste of life. They would not have intimidated the mob, and they would have been powerless against them. The Governor would then, perhaps, have felt justified in calling out the military, and peace would have been restored. But the mischief would have been done: much more than has been done already; and the trouble would have been aggravated.

As it is, several lives have been lost, and a great many persons have been wounded and maimed for life. One cannot help thinking that all this might have been avoided if the Governor, in the exercise of a wise discretion. instead of waiting for actual violence and bloodshed, had taken the responsibility of maintaining peace and preventing riot and murder by a reasonable display of military force. He not only waited until blood was spilt, but refused to act even then until a Sheriff's posse, comprising all the citizens of the county, should be summoned to undertake in a bungling, untrained way the work for which the State had an ample force, welltrained and fully competent. Governor Pattison may bave meant well, but in the light of the facts as they at present appear, it must be said that in an important emergency he has failed to acquit himself with credit.

THE FINANCIAL TEST.

The Supreme Court having approved the report of its Commissioners, no legal obstacles are left in the way of the rapid-transit scheme recommended by Mr. Steinway and his colleagues. The Commission will proceed to obtain detailed specifications and estimates, and then will follow the offer of the franchise at public auction. Not a few substantial and intelligent citizens have hoped that the project

prevails in the Democratic ranks, yesterday's pletion. Some of them, moreover, think that an unjust invasion of private rights is involved. Such objections as these to large public enterprises are common, but it does not follow that they are not worth consideration. In fact, in this instance, the obvious drawbacks to the plan devised by the Commission have been long and carefully considered, and they do not appear to those who on the whole are best qualified to weigh them sufficient to condemn

The General Term forcibly expresses what we believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the community. It recalls the criticisms to which the plans for the Brooklyn Bridge were subjected, by way of illustrating the opposition which great public improvements invariably encounter, and by this timely parallel suggests the probable disappearance of the hostility now exhibited to the rapid-transit scheme. We have repeatedly said that fears for the security of the tunnels and the property above them seemed to us quite unnecessary. In these days engineering skill is constantly proving its ability to solve problems far more complicated and difficult than these which this project involves. The court takes this view of the matter, and we do not see how any intelligent person can really believe that there is any insurmountable obstacle to the safe construction and operation of the proposed system, provided that capital is willing to undertake the work.

It is fortunate for the city that nothing can now interfere to prevent this practical test of the feasibility of the project. What the result of the test will be remains to be seen. A vast amount of money is always eagerly looking for profitable employment, and capitalists are frequently not averse to taking risks. The probabilities therefore seem to be that this great enterprise, presenting so many alluring featnres, will not go begging. It would certainly be an extraordinary thing if a carefully considered plan, based upon a universal and overwhelming demand for increased transportation facilities in a city which is growing with wonderful rapidity, should be abandoned for want of money to put it into execution.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION. The Christian Endeavor crowd has taken New-York by storm. Political conventions have sometimes swelled the groups about halldoors and hotel-porticos, but no badge was ever so universally pervasive as the white one. It has packed incoming trains and ferryboats, swarmed into elevated trains and horsecars, descended in clouds on astonished hotelclerks and boardinghouse-keepers, and thronged every public haunt, except the barrooms. The delegates are not only the first to make an impression on our normal population, but we have actually no building big enough to hold them. In the immense Madison Square Garden, the largest andience-room in this hemisphere, 12,000 men and women are packed on the floor, in aisles and galleries. so that merely to look at the sea of faces is confusing. Yet as many more are locked out for want of room, and those unable to crowd into the overflow meetings at neighboring churches have contentedly song hymns in Union

Somebody calls Dr. Clark, the Christian Endeavor founder, "the paster of the largest parish in the world." Considering that eleven years ago the society membership, now 1,370,200, numbered exactly 68, he is also, in one sense, the greatest organizer. In this country of phenomenal statistics, the growth of this association of young people is a marvel. As the initiated know, it is not to be ascribed merely to the fortunate popularity of a lucky idea. When Dr. Clark banded a few young men and women at his church in a remote Maine city, in 1881, for practical religious work, a whele Niagara of zeal and energy was undoubtedly going to waste among the young people of all churches for want of proper direction. The Christian Endeavor has shown in its treatment of the deplorable feet freedom," was accurately gauged to utilize it. Young Americans possess a natural affinity for applied Christianity. But the pledge, like the immortal work of Thomas a Kempis, has been translated into many tongues, and has made disciples in many lands, so that the New-York Convention embraces delegates from points as distant as Syria and the Sandwich Islands. The strongest external features of the movement are clearly its absolute non sectarianism and the systematic conduct of its propaganda.

Dr. Deems was right in his flattering appreciation of the management. The common criticism that it stoops to catchword devices and takes advantage of a worldly social impulse to promote pious objects is, after all, not destructive, "Sunrise prayer-meetings," " lookout" committees, "front-seat brigades," and "hand-shaking circles" hardly look dignified on paper. Yet they imply an innocent means of accomplishing signal good; and what popular religious agitation can succeed bereft of its attractive features? When 30,000 young people crowd into one city to participate in a four-day religious celebration their motive is not to be carped at. The society is scarcely likely to leave a permanent impress on religious history; but, with its imitators, it must profoundly affect, and for the better, the serious thought of the younger half of our population. Its impulses are wholly good, its achievements highly commendable; and the present convention must therefore be taken as an inspiring sign of the times.

THE TREND IN ENGLAND. The English elections still remain in doubt, with the hopes of the Gladstonians now centred upon the rural or county constituencies. Great gains in London have been partly offset by losses in the north, and the situation in 1885 has been reproduced. During the earlier poll ing days the Conservatives were then confident that Mr. Gladstone would not have a working majority; and it was not until the county divisions at a later stage contributed overwhelming gains for the Liberals that The judgment of the country was known. The earliest contests in the counties on Thursday disclosed several unexpected Liberal successes If this be the general trend of the remaining elections, Mr. Gladstone's expectations may be fulfilled in some measure. This is a year, however, when each constituency holds resolutely to its convictions, and is not swayed by the moral effect of results as announced. The English democracy seems to be in a singularly capricions mood in these contests. Local preferences for candidates who have committed themselves on special questions are strongly marked. Except in London, where the Liberals have profited by a general growth of Radicalism, the results have been contradictory and inexplicable. Constituencies side by side, with the same classes of industrial population and social and religious interests, have shown heavy gains for opposing parties. In some instances the record recently made at by-elec-

had a woman's head filled with a woman's caprices.

server of the ebb and flow of political currents in England can fail to be impressed with the signs of unrest and social discontent. Whether Mr. Gladstone succeeds or fails in securing a trustworthy working majority which can be depended upon to pass a Home-Rule bill, there is everything to indicate a marked development of Radical thought. A Liberal gain of a dozen seats in London and the loss of six in the north through a division of the labor vote point to the same conclusion. What Mr. Gladstone has happily described as the leisure classes | a have regarded Home Rule as an Imperial question, involving separatist tendencies and the possibilities of religious conflict in Ulster. The working England of to-day is preoccupied with social questions, and impatient to have them acted upon. If a Home-Rule majority be secured, it will be mainly because the English democracy is bent upon having the Irish question taken out of the way and its own interesis considered in detail. If Mr. Gladstone's majority dwindles before the close of the poliing to narrow proportions, it will be because many of the constituencies, strongly Liberal at heart, have resented indifference to questions like the Eight-Hour bill, and have grown weary of having social legislation blocked by Home Rule. England seems to be passing through a transition stage in its politics. Timehonored principles are losing their prestige and old-time prejudices their force. The great working world of England is pulsating with unrest, oppressed with a sense of the hardness of its lot, and bent upon making its grievances and discontent known.

"BURNT POWDER," EH?

"All the manifestoes of (Chicago) convention week are burnt powder, and the Republican papers will find they can do no execution with such ammunition." So says "The Buffalo Courier," but its contention will hardly bear examination. Let us see what it is which it characterizes as "burnt powder," Every delegate except one who represented the State of New-York in the Chicago Convention signed this unequivocal protest against Mr. Cleveland's nomination:

In reply to inquiries addressed to us by delegate from States instructed to vote for Mr. Grover Clayand, of New-York, the delegates of New York, with due sense of re ponsibility to the Democracy of the would imperil the success of the party and would exe it to the loss of the electoral vote of the State.

Now, it is not easy to understand why the nomination of Mr. Cleveland has transformed this stout manifesto into burnt powder. The seventy-one representative Democra's who signed it united in declaring over their own signatures that that nomination would invite the defeat of the Democrats in November, by exposing them to the loss of the electoral vote of New-York. Until these seventy-one intelligent and experienced Democrats-speaking for every county in the State-take back what they said and announce other views this will be serviceable powder, powder which "The Conrier" would do well not to fool with. Some of these days the excitement of the campaign may lead our Buffalo friend to venture the assertion that Mr. Cleveland can carry New-York. Should that happen, the powder of which it speaks contemptuously will blow its opinion to smithereens.

There is a good deal of such powder lying around loose. On his arrival at Chicago Edward Murphy, the chairman of the Democratic ommittee, furnished the newspaper men with a statement of the position of himself. Richard Croker, William F. Sheehan and the other New-York delegates. That statement contained this interesting paragraph:

We sincerely trust that the Democracy of other states will not humiliate the Democracy of the State of New York by nominating a resident of that State whom the organizations there are positive could not

Governor Flower, in a conversation with one of his interviewers at Chicago, awarded to M Cleveland this testimonial:

My position is just this: We believe that Cleveland cannot carry New York. . . . We are here asking the Democracy of the country nothing save that it hould not make the subbint mistake of making Cleveod the condidate. Bourke Cockran, in the course of his great

speech in the convention, assured those whom e addressed that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland meant the driving away of the soldier vote of New-York from the Democratic ticket, These were Mr. Cockran's words:

I believe it was the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, General Collins, who declated there was to Democrat in this Union that would vote against deeds have not escaped the attention of history, two seroes who have led the Union armies to victory and them, heroes who sustained them, and heroes who fell by their side, they will tell you that the soldier vote of No sooner had Mr. Cockran made this dec-

that the soldiers would never support Cleve-Now, the Republicans have very little use

for this ammunition. They are relying for success in November upon the great principles for which their party stands, upon its glorious record and its candidates. They expect to win by convincing a large majority of the voters that the election of Harrison and Reid will do infinitely more to conserve the prosperity of the country than the election of Cleveland and Stevenson. Nevertheless, that powder at which 'The Courier" turns up its nose is not burnt. It is as good as it ever was. Those who hold otherwise make us think of the foolish persons who come to the front, now and then, protesting that they didn't know it was loaded. The most sagacious and inflaential of New-York Democrats are on record as expressing the conviction that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry his own State. That is not burnt powder, but we will tell "The Courier" what is. The work which will be done by Democrats between now and Election Day is powder which was burntand burnt to no purpose-in 1888.

AN ITEM FROM ARKANSAS. There comes from the State of Arkansas a note

of advancement. Arkansas has been accused of not being altogether in the van of human progress, but individual gentus is bound to assert itself no matter what may be its surroundings. The matter to which we have reference is an

nvention, or rather a new use of an old natural object, by a citizen of Pine Bluff, Mr. J. R. Degarmo. A report of Mr. Degarmo's discovery comes in a special dispatch, and from it we learn that he has a plantation a few miles south of Pine Bluff. While strolling about his grounds recently Mr. Degarmo saw a large rattlesnake. It instantly occurred to him thaving a strong business instinct and an eye to the main chance), that

of cuffs, a night shirt, tooth brush, and so forth, his intention being, should he find the local rattlesnake market dull to stay a few days probable result of the elections, no close ob-

luncheon during this possible delay. Arriving at Pine Bluff, what was Mr. Degarmo's disgust to find absolutely no market whatever for rattlesnakes. He wandered from liquor-store to liquor-store, offering his snake to every man he met, but could not get an offer. Naturally this reception did not improve his temper, and when he arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel with the intention of registering himself and snake for the night, he was in no mood to be trifled with. In the hotel office he met one Robert Watkins,

local humorist. Mr. Watkins an attempt to maintain his reputation, advised Mr. Degarmo, instead of selling his snake, to catch another, and use them for a pair of suspenders. Mr. Degarmo failed fully appreciate this outburst of humor, and replied in plain terms. Mr. Watkins drew his pistol, but before he could use it Mr. Degarmo tore open his satchel, drew out the snake, and threw it at the humorist, who was promptly bitten by it. Friends carried the unfortunate Watkins to a drug store, and Mr. Degarmo gathered up his snake and went to bed.

Now the point which interests the student of inventive progress in this country is the possibilities of the rattlesnake as a weapon of de-Heretofore the six-shooting revolver has been the favorite weapon in Arkansas, and some neighboring States, but there seems to be no good reason, as soon as a belt and holster can be invented for carrying rattlesnakes, why they should not be substituted in the Arkansas region. Then, a personal misunderstanding occuring, each man could draw his snake and throw it at the other. Rattlesnakes are cheaper than piatols, and more deadly. Arkansas should lose no time, however, in passing a law against carrying concealed snakes.

But there is one thing in the dispatch from Pine Bluff which we do not fully understand. In closing, it says: "Watkins was filled up with whiskey and may recover." The point is this: Mr. Watkins tring a leading citizen, and it be ing late in the day, how came it that he was not already filled up with whiskey? For the sake of Mr. Watkins's reputation this matter ought to be cleared up without delay.

John R. Fellows is reported in his speech at Tammany's Fourth of July celebration as making this reference to the defeat of Hill at the Chirago Convention: "It only gives us the opportunity to show him how much grander Democrati we are. It is always easy to work when one is successful in his undertaking. When overthrown in his desires he has the opportunity to develop his true manhood." Isn't this a bit rough on David B.? According to Fellows, Tammany is "grander" than it would have been, and had an opportunity to develop its "true manhood" which would not have had if the Senator had captared the Presidential nomination. We are afraid Tammany is consoling itself at the expense of the

Governor Pattison not only seems to be the wrong man, but there is also a strong suspicion that he is in the wrong place.

The largest sailing vessel in the world is the France, built near Glasgow in 1800 for Messrs. Ant Dom Bordes & Flis, of Paris, who also own the largest feet of sailing vessels affort. The France is 300 feet long, 48 feet 0 inches beam, and 30 feet deep. Her ress tonnage is 3,750, and she can carry a dead weight of 0,150 tons.—(The Buffalo Courier.

We respectfully suggest to "The Courier" that t would do well to direct the attention of the Democratic State Committee to this vessel. It will be just the thing, considering how much dead weight it can carry, for transporting the Democracy to the head waters of Salt River next No

"The Memphis Appeal" speaks of "the great skirt lance" which Henry Watterson executed at the biengo Convention. It looks as though "The Appeal" was confounding Watterson, who doesn't wear skirts, with his star-eyed Goddess of Reform.

The report of the Senate Committee on Public Suildings and Grounds in regard to the sanitary onelition of the Capitol is not so sweepingly ondemnatory as that of the corresponding comnittee of the House, but it shows plainly enough the need of important changes and improvements. attention than anything else. A thorough reno vation of the plumbing of the building will be required. The condition of the Capitol as a whole is by no means creditable to the Nation Such changes as are demanded should be made is soon as possible, even though the expenditure will be considerable.

Congress has been in session for seven months and just one of the regular appropriation bills has been finally passed by the House. There's a record to go before the country on.

Senator Aldrich runs small risk in pledging

his State to the support of the Republican ticket. "I have no hesitation in saying," he remarked a day or two ago, "that Rhode Island will go Rewho have never made faces at the vanquished for, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with publican. The issue between Free Trade and Protection is clearly defined in this country, and I believe a majority of the voters favor Protec-There are certainly the best of reason Democratic-will not support the nomination of Mr. for Republican confidence in Rhode Island. In the first place, the State has never failed to join No sooner had Mr. Cockran made this dec-laration than General Sickles, of the New-York and it is not likely to make a new departure in delegation, proceeded to emphasize it by rising 1892. Then the April election showed that and exclaiming: "No, no, never."-meaning the people are thoroughly alive to the importance of the issue which the Democratic candidate and platform infallibly make the leading issue of this canva-s. Mr. Cleveland himself went to Rhode Island a few weeks ago and made his most vigorous appeal for Democratic votes. The result was a signal Republican victory. The people of Rhode Island know Mr. Cleveland, and will be sure to cast their votes for the Minneapolis ticket. Senator Aldrich was not indulging it blind guesswork when he pledged his State to the Republican cause.

> Of course the English "leisure classes" object to Irish Home Rule. Too much Home Rule would disturb their leisure. But would that, after all, be a calamity?

> Some of the Tammany schemes which were forced through the Legislature last winter are just coming to light. Fire Commissioner Robbins has disclosed two of them, of which apparently nobody except those immediately interested had ever heard before. Under one of the laws by which Tammany hopes to profit, an application was made to the Board of Estimate for \$35,000 to pay thirty-five firemen who are to be assigned to duty at the various theatres in the city. The Fire Department also secured the passage of an act empowering it to regulate the use of electricity and the placing of wires in all the buildings of the city, and it wants \$14,000 for the establishment of a new electrical bureau. The members of the Board of Estimate professed great surprise when they heard of these laws, and Mayor Grant freely criticised the work of the Fire Departement in securing their enactment. How many more similar measures remain to be unfolded? The more we learn about the action of the last Legislature the worse its record appears.

When Senator Hill, in his Tammany letter, spoke of "those cherished principles which have been for so many years faithfully championed by the intrepid Democracy of Tammany Hall," his words From The Brooklyn Engle. We fancy that D. B. Hill, Richard Croker, Edward Murphy and several other "regular" believe that this proposed system would satisfy the demands of the existing situation, and they of this action. As a token of the Anti-Snappers' confidence in the men who fought Cleveland tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend tooth and nail, and of the harmony that lend this stage. They do not the mand enance, that the sake might be worth something, of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy visions the political traditions of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy visions the political traditions of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy visions the political traditions of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy visions the political traditions of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy visions the political traditions of a generation believe that this proposed system would satisfy the sake it was esemble to the satisfactory. Why did he believe that this proposed system would satisfy the sake it was esemble to the satisfactory. This words are the sake that the make the sake the political traditions of a generation believe that the make the sake the

metaphor is apt this year. The fabled sphinx half a dozen clean linen collars, a couple of pairs election in this State, which dominated the recent so-called enumeration that was taken under Mr. Hill's direction. It is not at all likely that the "intrepid Democracy of Tammany Hall" were in the least doubt as to what the ex-Governor was talking about.

PERSONAL.

Bernhardt is making her plans to stay in London or several months more. Next winter she will give an exhibition of pointings and sculpture executed by her own hand, and borrowed from their present owners in Paris. This story of Ibsen is being circulated in Europe

Having fallen in love, he sent a written proposal to the beautiful daughter of Pastor Thoreson (now his wife), and then went by appointment to call upon her. Being ushered into the parlor, he was informed that the young lady would soon join him. But she did not appear, and Ibsen, in his impatience, wandered about the room, giving vent to all sorts of expletives, about the room, giving vent to all sorts of expletives, for three hours. Just as he was rushing out of the door, a giggle attracted his attention, and he discovered the young hely whom he sought rising up from behind the sora, where she had been concaded all that time, afraid, as she explained, of making her appearance before. She had lidden herself in that place Just before his arrival and had lacked the courage to come forward when she saw him. The answer he received was an affirmative one, and they were soon married.

A fine bust of Louise M. Alcott, by Ricketson, has been presented to the Old Concord public library by the story-writer's sister, Mrs. Anna B. Pratt.

A rustle inhabitant of Cape Cod, who was escorting Mr. Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson to the fishing grounds a few days ago, and who had heard something of the latter gentleman's artistic gifts, addressed him as follows: "Do you act. Mr. Jefferson!" "Yes a little." "Well, I'll give you 50 cents to cut up a little right here." Fut he coudn't, or at least didn't

one hears little of Mr. Gladstone's exploits as a fisherman, if, indeed, he be one at all. But a new artificial fly has been named "the G. O. M."; and an English sporting paper declares that, while many trut and graying seize it with avidity, others regard it as "uncanny and not to be trusted." H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegle Steel Com-

pany, is forty-two years of age, and about five 1 t six inches high. Twenty years ago he was a p or man, making coke on a small scale in the Commisviile coke region; but in time he became the kir a of that industry and locality. Mr. Carnegie, awakening to the importance of the cole business to it a matucturers, bought an interest in Mr. Frick's enterpriin 1882. Five years ago Mr. Frick become chairman of the firm of Carnegle Brothers & Co. His net revenue is said to be \$2,200,000 or \$5,000,000 a year. His experience with strikes in the cole region led him to regard the lenders of organized labor as unreasonable and unbusinessilke. Hence the policy pursued at

THE TALK OF THE DAY

Speaking of summer vacations, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Maxwell says in "The Independent": object to that brand of theology which impliedly olds up the devil as a model for preachers to follow, and which insuates that the preachers who do take vacations are worse than the devil-not as faithful as he is. Whatever may be the views and practice of Salan as to this subject, it is much more to the point with us to remember that our Creator took vacation at the close of His work of creation, and that wherever he has in His works associated life with rganized bodies, as in the plant and animal kingdoms, He has by the very laws of organization made seasons f rest imperative."

In the United States the barrel is a very uncertain In the United states the barrel is a very uncertain quantity. A barrel of wine, beer or cider contains unitry-size and a half gallons; the Chreinnati lamped harrel has forly-three gallons; the Kentucky whiskey barrel from forty to forty-five gallon. In several states of the East a barrel, as a measure of articles other than liquids, is a legal fixed quantity. In a half-dozen of the Eastern States a barrel of gruin is two bushels, of rice 220 pounds, of flour 106 pounds and of lime 320 pounds.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The scholarships offered by the Vassar Students Aid Society, for June, 1892, have been awarded as follows: The two scholarships offered by the Gen-eral Society, to Miss Julia Schwartz, of Omaha, Neb., and Miss Ruth M. Mann, of Central Falls, R. I. The scholarship offered by the Boston branch of the society was won by Miss Helen T. Wood, of Marlb rough, Mass. That offered by the Kentucky branch was won by Miss Bella B. Anderson, of Ky. Two scholarships have been awarded by the Pittsburg branch, one to Miss Estelle McCloskey, and the other to Miss Blanche A. Jones, both of Pittsburg.

A gentleman lately dismissed a clever but dishonest gardener. For the sake of his wife and family, however, he gave the man a character, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and during that time he has got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed." (Dundee Weekly News.

A college professor recently dropped into a prayer ncetang in a district when dairy interests are supreme and heard a gaunt old dairyman pray as matter what John, Mary, Martha, Bill, Tom and all the rest may say. Make us through trains for the A portion of the apartments used by the Su- Lord, not stopping at every little station where they happen to see a milk-can put out. fire blank cartridges at the devil, but load up with shot and shell. Help us to cut off the corns and the bunions that keep our feet from walking in the way of the Lard."

Mrs. Fensonby, visiting Paris, is receiving her riends at a "little evening," and thinking to have pleasant change after fall, suggests to a guest; "And now, M. Durots, shall we have a rubber!" "Ah, madame," said M. Dubots, with perfect politeness, but piteously, "a thousand thanks, mais-je-je-l'aime pas le ma'sage,"—(Argonaut.

"You belong to a baseball club," recently said a smart Aleck of a lawyer to a uniformed Salvation Army man, who was a witness in court. "Yes," replied the man, "I belong to a club that bats the devil and strikes him out."

Brown—What a remarkably well-read man Robinson is. You cannot name a book that he hasn't read. I can't unders and how a man can find time to read so

Frown—And how, pray!
Frogg You ask him a few questions about some pook you have read yourself, and you'll find out immediately,"—(Boston Transcript.

"Samuel," said the wife of an English laborer, " we must go to sacrament next Sunday. The rector has given us two shillings since we last went, and I can't

"Mercy!" exclaimed Mis. Homespun, when she lead in the paper that Jay Gorld nade ien cents every time the clock ticked. "I should talink he'd be worned to death for fear the clock would run down."—(Boston

THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDRAVOR. From The Buttimore American.

From The Battamore American.

The growth of the body in eleven years is little short of marvellous. Its work is shown in the fact that it added \$2.500 young people to church membership hast year alone. We know of nothing in the range of Christian history to parallel this record. It certainly shows a great revival in Christianity in its most important field the cultisment of young men and women in religious service. The results of the convention are sure to be wide-spread.

From The Rutherford American.

New-Jersey needs a Wanser in the Executive chair-a man who will inaugurate and resolutely enforce a sweeping polley of retrenchment and reform. The Republican party proposes to give New-Jersey that kind of a Governor.

THE KIND OF A GOVERNOR NEW-JERSEY NEEDS.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. From The Boston Advertiesr, in view of the fact that the legality of the present

In view of the fact that the legality of the present dead of gift is certainly open to question in consideration of the strong sentiment of many American yachtsmen in condemnation of the dimension clause, and because of the practical certainty that there can be no more international races until a new trophy shall be offered or the objectionable clause shall be suspended, there is a widespread hope that the New-York Yacht Club will waive whatever right it may claim to have regarding the principal dimensions of the competing yacht, other than that of length.

SHE WILL THINK ABOUT IT. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The anti-snappers nominated their candidate, and flow they are pleading pitcously to Taymany to help them to elect it. Tammany has the matter still under consideration. WILFULLY BLIND TO THE TRUTH.

From The Boston Journal.

In the single month of May last our exports of flour to Cuba were nearly as heavy as the total exflour to Cuba were nearly as heavy as the total ex-ports of six months before the new reciprocity agree-ment went into operation. A political party which can describe the policy which made all this possible as a "shaff" is capable of tackling a buz-saw at full speed or butting its head against the business end of an express train.

BLOOD, MAGO, BLOOD!